

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor. A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

We have seen from time to time, by all the evidences proper to be commensurate to the public, how absorbing is the importance of "adding to the numbers and efficiency of the army," and the efforts making by the President and the War Department are in direct response to the exigencies of the service, and in sympathy with the universal opinion held by the army, of the obligations of the Government. By none are the oppressive exactions of the war so much felt, as by the soldiers; and the value of their patriotism is enhanced by the noble devotion which they have manifested in their uncomplaining submission to these exactions.

But the soldiers nevertheless look with unabated disaffection upon the facts, that not only individuals, but whole classes are exempted from the requirements which fall upon them; because they know that these individuals and classes are not more useful, nor so useful at home, as they would be in the field by their side. It is a telling truth that the President utters in his message, when he says that "the defense of home, family and country, is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society."

If all are to suffer alike the disaster of a failure in the prosecution of our struggle—if the evils of subjugation by our remorseless foe are to fall alike on all—or, if the blessing of freedom won by our arms and valor is to be the equal property of us all, with what show of justice can it be pretended that any capable of service, who are needed in the field and can be more useful there, should be exempted therefrom? Hence, class exemption has been an impolicy, for the reason that classes such as "Telegraph and express operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, (Railroad employees,) physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact number required are found in each locality."

The truth of this reason will be manifest in the fact, that in some localities physicians abound beyond the necessities of the community, while in others they are hardly to be had. So of millers, tanners, &c. And it is notorious, that this class exemption tempts great numbers into these employments—more than are sufficient for the public use. To remove this evil, and to bring these classes within the proper limit of a just exemption, so as to that answer the necessities of society, and at the same time, equitably distribute the burdens of war, it is suggested by the government to vest the military authorities with a discretion "so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions."

The recommendation is a good one, and commends itself to those who properly appreciate the demands of the army and desire the success of the cause. But opposition at once springs up to this policy, and those most selfishly interested become the loudest in the outcry against it. The fraternity of Editors, in many instances, consider it an attack upon the freedom of the Press; for, say they, the Constitution prescribes that "Congress shall pass no law limiting the freedom of the press." If it is here intended to be asserted that all Editors and Printers are exempt from military service by a constitutional privilege, the claim is too ridiculous for serious notice. How then can the failure to exempt the class, but the allowance of a discretion to detail for, the localities where they are necessary, such of them as are useful, be regarded as trenching upon the "freedom of the press?" As well say that the detail of a portion of the farming classes while others are not exempted, is a limitation of the "freedom of speech," which is quite as carefully guarded by constitutional protection as the "freedom of the press."

But panic is again evoked—a phobia excited, lest the military discretion may be exercised to corrupt the press, and a dictatorship may be established to oppress the people. The over-recurring phantom of home tyranny is to be started out again; while the real, living, stalking despotism that is seeking to fasten its grasp upon us, inspires no alarm. We have no such apprehensions. If it should be our lot to come within the number not detailed, and we have no reason to know that we would not, we should conform to the judgment placed upon our services as the best that could be had, emanating as it would from the military authorities.

Beyond doubt the Editors and the Printers have shown an average patriotism, and have gone into service in like proportion as all other classes; but there are many more that could be spared—many who have not, and in the nature of things cannot be as useful at home. There are some who are positively of injury—who have done harm to the cause—of which harm testimony will be borne by the great majority of our officers and soldiers, and which harm the government has been called to experience most acutely. This injurious conduct does not consist in a free, independent and full controversy of the acts of the

government, within the limits of prudence, and in accordance with the anomaly of the times. Not at all. It does not consist in political opposition to the administration; which is legitimate, however inopportune at this time. But it consists in the publishing of articles not true, oftentimes, calculated to disaffect the people, to make them resist the laws, to make them dependent of the cause—of articles calculated to make the soldier desert his banner—of articles calculated to inspire the members of articles calculated to give information and cripple the military movements. Articles like these, emanate from presses unprincipally hostile to the government, or injudicious and indiscreet. But it is not against these evils, however palpable they may be, that the withdrawal of exemptions from classes is intended as a corrective. The recommendation to Congress is based upon the experience that too large a number of valuable soldiers who could render useful services in the field, are lost to the army, by three class exemptions; and the purpose is to limit in all these classes the necessity of the home service to the number to be allowed to remain. It is apparent, that wherever exemption was offered, the class has increased. Physicians who never practiced before the war, have taken up the lance; and it is notorious that many occupations offering these advantages have been adopted for the purpose of exemption. The system of detail, under which competent Boards would decide on the status of the applicant, would in the case of Editors fall under the influence of public sentiment.

And we have no fears that the official discretion will be exercised to oppress. There is no record in history of a struggle for existence by any nation, where the military authority has been so mildly exercised as in this. And where individual hardships have befallen, they are traceable to those natural causes which make them the incidents of all wars.

Nor have we any apprehension that the portion of the Press left detailed would become the corrupt agencies of the detailing power. We do not believe that even those Editors who think they might lose their independence, would really do so. When they came to try the experiment, they would for the loss of their detail less than they imagine, and be more independent than they at present conceive. It is not a very dreadful thing to go into the army.

Editors will no more hold their details by the tenure of their opinions, than will blacksmiths and tanners; nor than farmers have done who have already been detailed. Who has yet heard of a farmer having his detail revoked because he spoke against President Davis? Why, even Gov. Vance, who is pronounced by some to be the most unmitigated despot, is not accused of sending to the front any man for what he has said or done. Yet he could have done so in many instances.

If Congress wishes to meet the public sentiment now—it desires to encounter that public sentiment which one day is sure to come with clean skirts, if it would meet the wants of the country, fulfill its obligations to the army, and contribute to save the nation, it will revoke class exemptions and open the field of reinforcements that are needed and which ought to be employed in the service.

We understand that our remarks upon the loss of Plymouth have appeared to some to blame Gen. Baker. We do not see how this can be. In our article of the 7th we said: "From this account it will be seen that Gen. Baker did all that could have been done under the circumstances; and the character of this office had given assurance beforehand, that whatever could be done in the way of fighting, would be done. In this particular the public expectation has not been disappointed."

Again on the 8th, we said: "It seems that Gen. Baker was taken in reverse; that his upper Fort had its magazine blown up and both had their guns dismounted, and there was no means of remounting at night what was dismounted in the day—and Gen. Baker did not find the works tenable, or he would never have evacuated Plymouth—with infantry and artillery—and surrendered it to nine wooden gunboats. We see no reason to blame Gen. Baker, and the 'conspicuous gallantry' of Col. Whitford is no more than was expected of a good officer, as he has shown himself to be."

More than this we could not have said, unless we had repeated the account of General Baker's conduct of the engagement, and of the bringing out of the troops. This we did not deem necessary, as this officer has long since established a character for courage in combat, as well as energy and military skill. Had the place been put in such a state of defence that the qualities of Gen. Baker could have been brought out to a successful repulse of the enemy; or had a proper vigilance saved the iron-clad to assist his defence, we should have been among the first to hail this gallant officer upon the achievement of a victory. As it is, we share with him and with North Carolinians generally, the disappointment that no such opportunity was afforded him. Where the blame is to be placed, it is not for us to say at present.

Bonded Exempts.

We are authorized to say that Judge Saunders, in the case of the Bonded Exempts, pending before him on habeas corpus, has decided against the parties, and remanded them to the service. We learn from a private source, that this opinion of Judge Saunders concurs with that of Chief Justice Pearson and the other Justices of the Supreme Court Bench.

Alexandre Dumas is coming to the United States.

The News.

The Richmond papers of Saturday report that complete quiet prevailed on all the lines of Lee and Grant the day previous.

All the Richmond papers admit the election of Lincoln; but say there are those who still believe McClellan has been elected based upon the cheering or Mac that was heard in the Yankee lines, and also upon the statement of a gentleman just from Maryland, who says that McClellan has certainly carried Pennsylvania and probably New York; and the report of several Yankee deserters who came into Richmond Friday, who affirm that McClellan has certainly been elected and that two-thirds of Grant's army voted for him. It is a little ominous that the circulation of the election news has been prohibited from circulation by Lincoln. It is surmised that bloodshed prevailed on election day, and that suppression of the news from the Yankee armies is what is aimed at.

From the Valley, passengers bring news that Sheridan's force has been considerably reduced by portions being sent to Washington city. Mosby is reported to have burned another wagon train, and carried off safely some horses and mules. The Yankees have left Luray valley, but they destroyed immense quantities of grain while there and committed the most enormous and heartless depredations.

Nothing from Hood and Sherman, either in northern or southern papers.

The Wilmington Journal says the people of that county will read with regret the card of Eli W. Hall, Esq., announcing his resignation of the position he has held for many years as Senator from that county in the General Assembly of North Carolina. This regret will be much more painful by a knowledge of the cause of his resignation. We trust that rest and relaxation may restore Mr. Hall's health, and that with the tone of his throat and the full use of his voice.

Some men will be known in history for their resolution, others for their resolutions.—Hon. Linton H. Stevens, of Hancock County, Georgia, is one of the last. His are long enough for a tall to a good sized kite, to steady it in a high wind. We do not know a more profitable use to which they could be applied.

We have received a lengthy full account of the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late General STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR, at Lincoln, which we could not conveniently get into this morning's paper. This interesting communication will appear in tomorrow's issue.

For the Confederate.

Donations for the Soldiers Relief Association.

From members of the Episcopal congregation, and others, collected by Mrs. Wm. Cox and Mrs. S. H. Rogers:

Mrs. S. H. Rogers, \$50	Mrs. Ellen Mordecai, 25
" W. Cox, 50	" P. P. Pescud, 25
" H. B. Branch, 40	" A. J. Lawrence, 10
" L. O. B. Branch, 40	" E. Richardson, 10
" Henry Mordecai, 50	" J. W. Ellis, 10
" C. B. Root, 10	" W. S. Shepard, 25
" P. H. Dickenson, 50	" Hines, 10
" T. D. Walker, 25	" Cameron, 100
" F. J. Hayward, 40	" Bingham, 25
" M. E. Dancy, 50	" Mr. T. P. Bury, 200
" G. R. Waterhouse, 10	" Wm. Boylan, 10
" Graham Daves, 25	" D. M. Baringer, 30
" Thomas Bragg, 25	" J. W. Watson, 100
" P. Cooper, 10	" Capt. Peirce, 20
" C. C. Johnson, 25	" C. B. Harrison, 20
" W. W. Aldred, 100	" A. J. Williams, 10
" E. C. Foster, 10	" B. B. Hayward, 20
" D. K. M. Rice, 30	" W. W. Tapp, 63
" H. W. Miller, 10	" J. O. Roke, 5
" S. J. Jones, 10	" J. McKimmon, 10
" E. B. Hayward, 20	" Smith, 10
" W. Grimes, 10	" Dr. H. G. Leigh, 20
" C. B. Harrison, 10	" Cash, 50
" R. M. Saunders, 10	" 10
" Rose, 10	" 10
" George Little, 10	" 10
" J. M. Lovejoy, 10	" 20
" Winder, 10	" 20
" B. Grimes, 10	" 20
" K. Rayner, 25	" \$165 1/2

DONATIONS BY THE BAPTIST CONGREGATION.

Major Vass, \$150	Mr. Harrison, 13
Mr. Albert Johnson, 80	" J. H. Kirkham, 10
" E. A. Whitaker, 30	" M. B. Royster, 10
" J. W. Mable, 20	" Ligon, 5
" P. P. Pescud, 30	" Ellen, 5
" Brodie, 30	" Blake, 10
" H. L. Plummer, 20	" Ellis, 10
" W. C. Upchurch, 5	" Baringer, 5
" W. C. Upchurch, 20	" Capt. Williamson, 20
" A. K. Bryan, 20	" \$424

COLLECTED BY MRS. M. L. EVANS, FROM MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST CONGREGATION, AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. F. Powell, \$5	Mr. A. G. Jones, 5
" C. S. Allen, 5	" F. M. Johnson, 5
" J. A. Watkins, 5	" J. G. Womble, 15
" J. A. Allen, 5	" W. L. Womble, 3
" W. W. Vass, 5	" J. Collins, 5
" H. G. 5	" Cash, 20
" J. A. Henly, 10	" 10
" Bryan, 10	" 10
" W. B. Gullick, 5	" \$102

DONATIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Mrs. H. W. Miller, \$20	say (St. Mary's) 20
From a lady, 20	Miss Betty Martin, 15
Collected by Miss McKee, 8	Major Downe, 50
Miss Sutherland, 100	of Chatham, 50
Ladies of Fayetteville, 1000	W. A. Wake, 10
Miss A. Ram, 1000	" \$1243

FROM CITIZENS OF WINSTON, BY MRS. ROBERTS.

Mrs. Gen. Barnes, \$50	son, 20
" Geo. Bount, 10	" L. Woodard, 20
" Willie Lewis, 10	" From citizens of 20
" B. M. Seely, 20	" W. A. Wake, by Mrs 496
" Mr. G. W. Edmondson, 20	" L. F. Gay, 20
" W. Edmondson, 20	" \$631

Total aggregate of all contributions, \$3,629

The Macon Telegraph learns there is no truth in the report that trains are running between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

N. C. Educational Convention.

The Educational Association of this State met in Trevelin Hall, Charlotte, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday last. Some twenty-seven members were present. Rev. K. Durwell, Charlotte, was elected President for the ensuing year, and the following were elected Vice-Presidents: Prof. R. Sterling, Greensboro; R. F. Armfield, Yadkinville; Maj. W. H. Gordon, Hillsboro; Military Academy; G. W. Hoge, Yadkin Institute; S. H. Wiley, Salisbury; Rev. A. G. Stacy, Davenport Female College, Lenoir. S. Lander, Lincoln, was elected Recording Secretary, and W. J. Palmer, Raleigh, Corresponding Secretary. Amongst the business transacted was the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Literary Board and the Legislature in behalf of a plan for the establishment of schools for educating disabled soldiers, and the children of deceased and disabled soldiers for teachers. The Convention then adjourned till the following day.

On the second day several additional delegates took their seats. A series of resolutions were adopted, on the death of Mr. C. W. Smythe, one of the members of the Association.

The memorial to the Legislature, in behalf of graded schools, was offered, and after a thorough discussion by Messrs. Sterling, Griffith, Wiley, Branson, Campbell and Bingham, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

The memorial of the State Educational Association to the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina, respectfully represent, that, in their opinion, one of the greatest educational wants of the State is that of schools of a higher grade connected with the common schools. They believe that the bill before the Legislature, at its session last winter, proposed a just and feasible plan, and that it is especially commended to your favorable consideration, from the fact that it offers the only effectual means yet devised to educate, for usefulness, the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, and of young men disabled in the army.

The Association is fully impressed with the opinion that now is the time to act in this matter; that more can now be done in the way of raising well-timed funds than in the future, while the necessities of our position, growing out of the sacrifices and casualties of the war, demand immediate efforts to relieve the State of the serious burden of "providing means by which the families of its defenders may be made self-supporting."

A great variety of arguments and considerations, in favor of the plan referred to, could be presented, but this Association believes that these will present themselves to your honorable body, while they respectfully ask your favorable attention to statements which will be made to you by the gentlemen selected to lay this memorial before you. All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion, the Association took a recess till 7 p. m.

At the night session the standing committees were appointed.

On motion, the subjects for Premium Essays, of last year were retained for the ensuing year, with the offer of \$200 instead of \$100.

The committee on supply and compensation of teachers reported as follows, which, after discussion by Messrs. Campbell, Branson and Wiley, was adopted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of "The supply and compensation of teachers," would offer the following report:

We recommend that the committee be instructed to publish an address, to the educated bodies of the State, urging them to devote themselves to the work of teaching; and to the people of the State pressing upon them the necessity of providing a proper support for those engaged in instructing their children.

And in order to secure a supply of teachers for all vacant schools and schools for all who are willing to teach, we recommend that the Superintendent of Public Schools be requested to establish, in connection with his office, an intelligence office, in which he shall keep a regular list of all applicants for schools with their qualifications and address, and of all schools needing teachers. That he request the examining committees in the various counties to aid him in this matter, by securing and reporting the names of teachers.

In order that the Superintendent may be able to carry out the above recommendation, we urge him to endeavor to secure from the Legislature the authority to appoint a Secretary to aid him in this and his other arduous duties.

On the subject of Text books, it was Resolved, That the Association would, at this time reaffirm its former deliverances upon the supply of our schools with proper text books, and against the republication of books from the United States.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

Confederate States Educational Association.

The Educational Association of the Confederate States of America, convened in Charlotte on the 9th instant. Delegates were present from the States of Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools in North Carolina, was elected President of the Association. Prof. Winston of Va., Prof. Bingham of N. C., Rev. J. I. Bonner of S. C., Rev. J. M. Caldwell of Ga., Rev. G. D. Hines of Ala., and Rev. W. Baird of Arkansas, Vice Presidents; and Prof. W. Hoge, Recording Secretary, and J. D. Campbell, Corresponding Secretary.

A report on the Bible, as a text book in Schools and Colleges, was read by Prof. Bingham, and after being discussed at some length by himself, Revs. Sterling Baird and others, was laid on the table.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Association adjourned till next day.

On the 10th, the resolution offered on yesterday by Prof. Bingham was extensively discussed and then indefinitely postponed.

The series of resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Baird, were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Baird, Bonner and Gordon. A resolution was adopted, recommending the continued employment of the Scriptures as text books in the schools and colleges of the Confederate States.

Messrs. Gaines, Baird and Sterling were appointed a committee to prepare an address to Ladies of the Confederate States.

The Association then adjourned sine die.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy proposes the rank of "Admiral" for General Forrest. Good! the rank is well earned.—Nail it to him.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern Election.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The New York and Baltimore papers of Wednesday have been received. The Herald editorially announces the re-election of Lincoln. The Baltimore American, evening edition, contains the latest returns. A New York telegram says the Tribune claims for Lincoln all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, making a total of one hundred and twenty electoral votes.

The New York Congressional delegation stands twenty-two Union, nine Democrats. The Herald says Fernando Wood is defeated. Brook's majority one hundred and twenty-five. The World concedes Lincoln's election, claiming however, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri, for McClellan.

The Tribune claims only three thousand majority in New York.

The Florida was captured by surprise, in the harbor of Bahia, early in the morning, when a number of her officers and crew were on shore. The demand for her surrender was immediately after accepted to, when a hawser was made fast to her, and she was turned out to sea.

The Herald says the capture of the Florida will doubtless be denounced as a violation of the right of asylum in a neutral port, and may become the subject of international discussion, but justifies the capture.

Gold in New York on the 9th, was 257 1/2.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—It was reported this morning, on good authority, that the authorities at Washington had issued an order prohibiting the communication of any intelligence with respect to the result of the late election, either by telegraph, railroad, stage coach or otherwise. This news is confirmed by a note from an officer at the lines below Richmond, who has heretofore made the exchange of newspapers for the press. He says upon going out for papers this morning he was informed by the Yankee officer that orders had been received forbidding the exchange. How long it would last he could not tell. He said further that the feeling is that Lincoln is elected, but returns are very unreliable.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—All quiet along the lines. The enemy's pickets yesterday were unable to exchange papers. They said the papers of the 16th were taken from them by officers after distributing them they thought it a strange proceeding, but could not imagine the cause. The latest dates here embrace the 9th only.

Three of Hampton's scouts captured twenty-six Yankees two or three nights since, near James river, and brought in twenty-three. Three escaped.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The Herald of the 10th is just received. Lincoln certainly elected—vote close in New York and Pennsylvania. McClellan carried New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

Capt. Argo from New Orleans reports a naval engagement off North Carolina coast Tuesday, with three federal war steamers and a rebel, believed to be the Tallahassee. The rebel had long range guns and was apparently crippled when she left.

Reports from Sheridan's army say Early is evidently preparing for another offensive movement at New Market. Mosby still among the Federals between Winchester and Martinsburg. He had hung seven Federals in retaliation for a like number of Confederates executed by Custer.

It is reported that Sherman had destroyed the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, burnt the latter place, and at the head of four corps was marching on Charleston. Report not conceded in military circles at Washington.

Nothing from Forrest.

The Wachusett was warned out of the port of Bahia by two Brazilian war steamers but could not overtake her.

Gold sold in New York on the 9th at 260, but closed at 257 1/2.

All quiet around Petersburg.

Exchange of Prisoners.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—About two thousand of our Prisoners were received last night and to day. Twelve hundred are to come up to-morrow and next day. The men are looking well for the most part and in the finest spirits. Many are ready for the front without furloughs.

The Legislature.

Next Monday, the 21st, is the time for the biennial meeting of the General Assembly of this State. We presume the session will be a short one, but matters of importance to the people of the State will be acted on, and the deliberations of the two Houses will therefore possess much of public interest. We shall have competent reporters in each branch, to furnish full reports of the proceedings and the debates.

Price of the Daily Confederate for the session, five dollars.

New Advertisements.

See meeting of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

North Carolina Bonds for Sale.

Also an elegant Spence Rifle.

\$100 Reward for the recovery of a Pocket Diary or Memorandum Book.

Examination of the Cadets of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

Cotton Yarns in exchange for Beeswax, Tallow and Lard.

Don't fail to read the Appeal of the Evangelical Tract Society.

Tucker, Andrews & Co. advertise some valuable and rare articles for sale at Auction.

Virginia and North Carolina Bank Notes, &c., wanted by Tucker, Andrews & Co.

CAPTURE OF DEATH.—The Columbus Sun learns that a prominent gentleman of that city, received from his son, who is attached to Clanton's Brigade, a letter, dated Decatur, Alabama, which states that General Hood had captured that place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

\$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

FOR SALE.

A SPENCE RIFLE, seven shooter, in perfect order, with cartridges. This is known to be the most complete and formidable fire-arm now made. Price.....\$300.00

Address.....BOX 5, Warrenton, N. C.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS.

We wish to exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow and Lard, either in large or small quantities. Those having such articles on hand, and wish to exchange them for Cotton Yarns, can do so by making application to us.

C. F. KLAPP & CO., Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

\$5,000 Virginia Bank Bills, \$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills. Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates. Coupons of old North Carolina Bonds.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auc. and Com. Merchants.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 1 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for \$600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co. nov 7-68

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY, of Court week, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to twelve negroes, the following articles at Auction:

1 Solid Silver Coffee Cup and Saucer, 2 Silver-plated Cutlery Baskets, 1 " " Tray, 1 " " Cordial Stand, 1 " " Castor, 1 " " Melasse Cup, 1 Excellent Maynard Rifle.

These articles are of the best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auc. and Com. Merchants.

SECRETS OFFICE.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD CO., Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE Twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

\$100 REWARD.—LOST.

On Sunday night, the 6th of November, on the cars from Danville to Greensboro, or at the Depot at Greensboro, A. POKER DIARY or MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no value to any but myself; among others, my order to report to Capt. Benton. A reward of \$100 will be paid for the delivery of the said Book to A. M. Gorman at the office of the Daily Confederate, in Raleigh, or to Wm. N. Dromgold, Conductor on the N. C. Central Railroad. E. W. MASSENGER, d3t

NOTICE.

The annual examination of the Cadets of the Hillsboro N. O. Military Academy will commence on Monday, 14th November, 1864, and continue about ten days.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

5TH CLASS. English Grammar, French, Elementary Algebra.

4TH CLASS. Mythology, Parker's